Amendments to the Internal

longed Debate in the House on the Militia Bill.

Revenue Act.

olition Attack on General McClellan.

er of General Scott Complaining of McClellan's Conduct,

&c.,

THE LOSS OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST. iscouragement is felt here because of the report of s of the ram Queen of the West. It may be of ser-s a warning against like accidents.

extraordinary rise in gold to-day has pro-

ms. Mr. Chase says that no despatches to that

ut any foundation. The subject has been under

out the afternoon and evening session lations against the democrats, charging then tion repelled these charges indignantly, and

om the South. In layer, the title on, and certain can or desire to leave, as that the armed rebels the better provided for. THE NAVY. ster Rufus Clark and Paymaster Camp have been the former to the storeship Falmouth, and the

INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

s has reached the Indian Qureau of a war between was and Blackfeet, on the Upper Missouri. The save the worst of it, and fears are expressed that il pitch into the whites. A military force is called

Treasury Department is about to make appoint of women to the offices of recording clerks.

ed Ed. Shriver, Aid-de-Camp to Major General edi, has been confined to his bouse for three weeks lptheria. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. General, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the following bills:— To incorporate the Institution for the Education of Col-

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGESS.

ored Womes.

The bill relative to levy courts in the District.

The bill to provide for the instruction of children outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

ADVERSE KRONES.

Mr. WILSON, (rsp.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to build a wagor road from the West Point Academy and Cornwall landing also adversely on the bill granting the right of way through the military reservations of Kansas; also on the bill relating to hospitals and an ambulance corps. He said, in regard to the latter bill, that the committee regarded it as impracticable.

Mr. Wilkinson, (rep.) of Minn., from the Indian Committee, reported a bull for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. Passed.

Passed. Passed. Passed.

Passed of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. Passed of Commander Remonay.

Mr. Foerra, (rep.) of Conn., called up the bill granting a pension to the sister of the late Commander Renshaw.

Passed.

Mr. Summer. (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee or Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru.

COMMITTER OF COMPARAMON OF THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION THI. On motion of Mr. Frankfork, (rep.) of Me., a committee of conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. Atter the adoption of several amendments the bill was

peatponed until to-morrow.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kausas, offered a joint resolution to enable the secretary of the Treasury to obtain the tille to certain property in Dewre City, Colorado, for the purpose of a branch mint. Referred to the Committee on Public.

Lands.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., called up the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being on Mr. Pomercy's unendment to have the employee circled as a military organization.

Mr. Pomercy, (rep.) of Kaosas, modified his amendment so as to make it a voluntary organization instead of military.

military.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Harlan and Eng., and defended by Mr. Poussoy at some length. Re-PRICE, and defended by Mr. Porrect at some length. Rejected—years, nays 36.

Mr. Harrax, (rep.) of lowa, offered an amendment providing that thirty thousand shares of \$100 shail be subscribed, and ten per cent paid befor the organization of the company. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides for delivering to the company a percentage of the bonds, which by the original bill were retained until the completion of the road. Adopted—years 24, hays 12.

A large number of niner amendments were acted upon. PRINTED THE CERTANCE HILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the resolution to pract 10,000 extra copies of the Banking bill, which passed.

passed MICORTANT TO SHIPOWERS.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize the President in certain cases to take possession of steam boats and other vessels. Referred to the Military Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BILL. The Speaker stated that the pending motion was for the previous question on the Senate bill to organize the national forces and for other purposes.

Mr. Vallandinan, (opp.) of Ohio, moved a call of the House, and demanded the year and nays.

Mr. ANCONA, (opp.) of Pa., moved that he be excused from yother.

Mr. Ancona, (opp.) of Pa., moved that he be excused from voting.

The Spraker said that Mr. Ancona's motion was not in order, for the reason that a call of the House presupposed that there was no quorum present; and it the proceedings were devoted to excessing members from voting a quorum never would be secured.

Mr. Olin, (rep.) of N.Y., wished to make a suggestion to the other side.

Mr. Hickarn, (rep.) of Pa., objected.

Mr. Sixures, (rep.) of Pa., beyed Mr. Hickman would withdraw his objection. By thus doing they would get at a vote the sooner.

The House, 43 against 85, refused to order a call.

Mr. Olin withdraw the demand for the previous question, and moved a suspension of the raise, in order to older a resolution that debate on the bill be concluded at half-past three o'clock.

Several gentlemen objected to this, among them Mr. Werkliffer, Unions) of Ky., who said he had an important amendment to offer.

Mr. Our verily believed that if there were a proposition shat all mankind should be saved somebody would
bject to it. (Laughter.)
Mr. Our introduced his resolution under a suspension
of the rules, the question being stated on its adoption.
Mr. Cravaxs, (opp.) of Ind., moved that there be a call
of the House.

art Chaves, (opp.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolu-tion on the table.

Mr. Hickman, (opp.) of Pa., moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Thursday next. On this he de-mandest the year and nays, which were taken, and the question was decided in the negative—33 against 122.

The question was next taken on Mr. Cravens' motion for a call of the House.

Motion negatived by year 25, nays 104.

o hilbuster.
The motion of Mr. Kellogg was negatived by yeas 22, nays 91.
Mr. Other then withdrew his resolution and also his demand for the "previous question" on the passage of the

Thus debate was reopened.

Mr. Mallour, (Union) of Ky., entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill. During his remarks he referred to the President's change from his position to slavery and emacination, and incidentally mentioned that the President was now side by side with such men as Kelley, who was at one time the most ultra pro-slavery man.

that the President was now side by side with such men as Kelley, who was at one time the most ultra pro-slavery man.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., replied that he was a member of the democratic party so long as it adhered to the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson. But when the party threw down the sacred barriers of human rights he stood by the fathers and went for freedom and the constitution of the United States. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Robinson, (opp.) of Ill., moved that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Vallandman, (opp.) of Ohio, said the motion was annocessary for that purpose, the power under the rules residing in the presiding officer.

The Straken pro tone, (Mr. Colfax) replied that it was true that the Speaker had that power, but it was not the general usage to exercise it. The custom was, in cases of disorder, to give warning that the galleries would be cleared on its repetition.

Mr. Robesov Converso, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped that all the galleries would not be cleared. The innocent should not be included with the guilty.

Mr. Robesov Converso, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped that all the galleries would not be cleared. The induse had repeatedly been insulted by such disorderly demonstrations.

Mr. Blans, (Union) of Va., moved to lay on the table Mr. Robinson's motion to clear the galleries. Decided in the admantive—so against 41.

The Straken remarked that the roles provided for punishing members for disorderly conduct, and also to have the galleries cleared on the occurrence of disturbance.

Mr. Maldory resumed, saying that Mr. Stevens was the Moces of the republican party, to lead his brethren out of the widerness to the great and promised land of light and knowledge, bringing them to what at the commencement of the war they relused to countenance—the arming of the negroes.

Mr. Oun reminded the gentleman that the act of 1851 autherized the exployment of negroes.

e traitors' service were good enough to shoot down our fill men. In constants, he said he was for every asters which would give efficiency to the government trush out the rebellion.

e rebellion. or, (opp.) of Ohio, spoke about an opposing afforded to remedy the defects of the

The House took a recess at half-past four until seven o'clook.

Mr. Wickings argued that the militia were designed for the defence of the several States and not for the service of the United States as conseript array, which this bill contemplated. There was no right, under presence of raising an army to absorb the militia, who were not constant soldions, but called only as exigencess may require. This was the twin brother of the Negro bill, and gave the President discretion to call out the militia without restriction. The provision as to the appointment of provest marshals was a disgraceful emanation from the War Department. He never left like shedding blood but once, and that was least essession, when a degraded provest marshal was sent to his house to arrest the only child he had, and as loyal as anybody.

Mr. KARGERNY, (rep.) of Cal., made the following proposition:—That the debate proceed till nine o'clock; that amendments be explained for one hour in five minute speeches; that the House then vote on the bill and pending amendments.

amendments be explained for one hour in five minute speeches; that the House then vote on the bill and ponding amendments.

Several objections were made on the opposition side, Mr. Strevers, (rep.) of Pa., desired to accommodate the gentleman by an arrangement in regard to taking action on the bill. Several propositions that he made were objected to on the opposition side, one of which required a vote to be taken to night.

Finally, under a suspension of the rules, the following was arreed to:—That the debate be terminated at one o'clock to morrow; one hour to be devoted to voting on the amendments, without clouds, and then the bill voted on without further preliminary.

Mr. Strevers argued that the troops proposed to be raised under the bill was in no sense a militia, but a national force, and as such warranted by the constitution, It was a beneficent and a beneficial with a national force, and as such warranted by the constitution, It was a beneficent and a beneficent such a strength of the passed by the House, which would have given us five handred thousand troops. This bill, therefore, became the only remedy. For six months past a large party had been discouraging volunteering as far as possible, going from house to house and from town to town persuaning the citizens to ainy at home. Hence, in some States, the demsgogue carried the elections. The provost marshals provided for in this bill were to keep an eve on the traitors; but the opposition side of the House did not like such a watch.

Mr. Strevers referred to the New York World, which contained a statement in regard to Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham (interrupting) said the gentleman most not quote the World as a paper friendly to hum. It

Such a watch.

Mr. Stravins referred to the New York World, which contained a statement in regard to Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham (intercupting) said the gentleman mosthoot quote the World as a paper friendly to him. It had repeatedly assailed or misrepresented him ever since it was bought up. He denounced it as an abolition paper in disguise, and warned the democracy of the Northwest against it. He had borne its attacks long enough.

Mr. Branamin Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., stated that the New York World did not speak the sentiments of the democratic perty of New York.

ATTACK ON GENERAL MICHELIAN—LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

Mr. Stravins and that one great want of success was suffering Breckinridge democrats to head our armies—men without heart or disposition to creat the reheliton. When General McClellan was at Yorktown he was promotly ordered to attack the enemy and break his lines. He never obeyed the order. When ordered to send troops to ald General Tope, he stood tide eleven days before he statred, and then only at a snait's pace. He sent troops under pet generals, who never reached the battle graund. General Mortlew was not of them, and was justly dismissed from the army for causing defeat. General Mortlelian, when reinstated, was ordered to put most and moved at the rapid rate of six miles a day till he got up with them. Antietam was a quasi victory: and while in sight of the rebel army he suffered the enemy to rose sinto Virginia, taking the last man, wagon and ambulance with him. And shortly after, when ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to pursue the enemy, he hesityted for three weeks, and then took the South Mountain path. There were four distinct instances of disobetience of orders. Mr. Stevens procured the letter?

Mr. Stevens replied that it was a copy from a letter on files at the War heavertens!

letter?

Mr. Stevens replied that it was a copy from a letter on file at the War Department. It was read as follows.—

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a copy from a letter on file at the War Department. It was read as follows—

Headquatersus or the Anny, a Washington, Oct. 4, 1531.

Hon. S. Camedon, Secretary of War—

Sine-You are. I believe, aware that I hailed the arrival here of Major General McClellan as an event of happy consequences to the country and the army, Indeed, if I did not call for him, I hearily approved of the suggration, and cave him the most cordial reception and support. He, however, then the most cordial reception and support. He, however, to commonlinic directly with the President and cerein members of the Cabinet, he in a few days forget that he had any intermediate commander, and has now long trained simulations of the cabinet, he in a few days forget that he had any intermediate commander, and has now long trained into disobedience of orders. Of the smaller matters, neglects, though in thems does grave military ofteness, I need not speak in the face of the following. To suppress an irregularity more conspicuous in Major General McClellan than in any other officer, I publish the following.—

"Canadam of the control of the collowing."

any other officer. I publish the following—

"GENERIAL OURSES—NO. 17.

"HEADDITATINES OF THE AMEN."

"WARMINGTON. SOPI. 16, 1851. 1

"There are irregularities in the correspondence of the army which need prompt correction. It is highly important that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General to Chief or other commander on current official business except through intermediate commanders, and the same rule apriles to correspondence with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the age-ial invitation or request of the President.

"By command of Lieutemant General SCOTT."

"E. D. Townskins, Assistant A journt General."

With this order fresh in his memory, Major General Scotters, which is a color fresh in his memory, and or General Scotters are constituted and colored to maintain the scotter fresh in his memory. The command to the Secretary and even to the President direct. I have not in quired, but many, I have no doubt besides daily oral communications with the same high functionaries, all without my knowledge.

Second, to correct another class of grave neglects, I the same day caused to be addressed to General McClellan the following order:—

"HEADQUARTERSOFTER AND."

following order:

"Hashquartess of the Aunt;

"Washington, Sept. 16, 1861.

"To Major General McCuntan, United States Army, Commanding Department of the Potomac.

"The Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac will cause the positions, state and number of troops under

drosey in my feet and legs, and paralysis in the small of the back. I shall definitively retire from the army.

Thave the honor to remain, with high respect.

Your most obedient servent.

Winyliello SCOTT.

Mr. Strees, (opp.) of N. Y. in reviewing the bill under consideration, said it would be better to leave it to State authorities to rake the troops. The people of New York do not believe in the dissolution of the Union, and do not intend to consent to it so long as there is a live man there to fight. (Applame.) But some of them think the machine has been running in the wrong direction and want it started anew.

Mr. SAMURI, C. FESSINIEN, (rop.) of Me., vindicated the clergy from the attack which had been made upon them. They were patriotic and loyal, and it were better that they should remain at home than to enter the field. There were rebet sympathisers in the North, and he was in tavor of this bill, because it would brung into the army the "copperheads." or men who not only themselves refused to enlist, but had dissuaded others.

Mr. Cox. (ropp.) of Ohio, had a respect for the pious ministers who preached pence and good will to man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, but not for those who wrangle and preach il will fo man, who deem themselves commissioned to read rollical lectures the this country and all mankind; those who are intermeddlers in politics, the chief femeuters of the troubles and all the evil consequences of war let them march with their knapsacks to the war and come home sanctined. He characteried as single the calling of democrate "copperheads," and spoke in commendation of his party and in denomination and other manual protection with HILNESS OF OLIOSES. SERIVER.

If Ed. Suriver, Abi-de-Camp to Major General with the second control of the windersease to the great and promised and to light and the thin the control of the war they retused to countrolance—the arming of the near-second the control pulses, the control pulses and the control pulses, the control

The Distouity Between Great Brits A few days ago we gave some news from Brazil, with some particulars of an imbrogio between the imperial government and the British Minister to the Brazilian Court. We now give some fuller details of the difficul-

It appears that in June, 1861, the British ship Prince of Wales was wrecked on the coast of Albardas, to the south of the port of Ric Grande. A portion of her cargo which had been brought ashore was pillaged. This outstands had been brought ashore was pillaged. This outstands which had been brought ashore was pillaged. This outstands was the first cause of complaint. The second was comprised in the fact that two officers and the chaplain of her Britannic Majesty's frigate Forte, who had gone ashore out of uniform, were ill treated by a sentinel and confined for forty-eight hours, first in the guard house, afterwards at the central police station.

Upon the 5th of December Mr. Christis sent in an ultimatum requiring the Brazilian government to pay an indemnity for the cargo and freight of the Frince of Wales, and a further indemnity to the relatives of those of the crew whose bodies were stated to have been plundared. Mr. Christic also demanded that the Brazilian officer who had arrested the English officers should be cashiered that the sentine should be punished; that satisfaction should be given for the input to the British navy, and that the chief of the police and a subaltern should be publicly reprimanded.

The Foreign Minister of the Brazila replied that the

chief of the police and a subattern should be publicly re-primanded.

The Foreign Minister of the Brazila replied that the imperial government could not accopt any responsibility in the matter of the Prince of Wales, and protested against it energetically and categorically. The government re-rused to pay any indemnity, adding, however, that if com-pelled by force it should pay whatever was required, under protest against the violence used. With regard to the question of the officers of the Forte, the minister said that the Brazilian authorities had done their duty, and that there was no ground for giving the required satis-faction.

inder protest against the violence used. With regard to the question of the offers of the Forte, the minister said that the Brazilian authorities had done their duty, and that there was no ground for giving the required satisfaction.

In consequence of this reply Mr. Christic signified to the government that Admiral Warren would proceed to reprissive upon Brazilian property, which would be retained as guarantee until the satisfaction demanded was obtained. At ulgit, on the 3d of January, the English war steamers Stromboli and Curiew quitted the Bay of Rio. The preceding evening the telegraph had signalized the capture of a Brazilian vessel outside the bar by an English steamer, Popular insignation at this intelligence ran very hith, and large numbors of existed but inoffensive groups held and large numbors of existed but inoffensive groups collected in the streets. On the 5th it transpired that the Strombol had re-entered the bay during the past night, bringing news of the capture of five vessels, one being stemmer, their entire cargoes being valued at £30,00 aterling. The irritation of the populace now became extreme, meatings were organized in the open street, the speakers imploring the people to make no reprisals upon English property, and to refrain from molesting English residents, but at the same time to encourage the government to resist. Public opinion, both among natives and foreitners, was strongly opposed to the proceedings of the English Minister. It was nontred out that none of the circumstances relating to the frince of Wales had been proved, and that it was impossible to demand, in good faith, the freight of a shipwrecked vessel. In reference to the after of the officers of the Advised vessel. In reference to the after of the officers of the fore the strength of a shipwrecked vessel. In reference to the after of the day, when the arrest took place coupled with the time, immediately after dimer, and above all the well known babits of one of the officers, perfectly accounted for what had passed.

T

Referring to the proceedings of the British Minister, Mr

rays.—

ford 'aimeraton's povernment has dragged the honor of bur'and in the dirt and diagrased us in the face of the world. It has outdone the French aggression on Portugal and the American aggression on the front. Its anarch in the diplomatic correspondence alone is sufficient to make any inglish check mantle with abase to find the Barquis of Abrance writing always, no matter under what provocation, like a caim, high bred English gentenan, and Mr. Christie like a low Yankee buily. But the crowning act of violence is a thing of which we can scarcely trust ourselves to speak. Only one course remains by which England can vindicate her honor and assert her respect for the law of nations. The dismissal of Lord Falmerston's Ministry for bullying a wack power in a wrongful quarrel would read a lesson, not only to the ships but to the world, worthy of the British Farlament and the British nation, and make the only honorable amends we can offer to a government which all furope respects, and which we have vilely, and without provocation, insuited and materiated if this be not done, and done at once, every Englishman abroad must be ashamed for life to avow the nationality of which he has hitherto been so proud—every Englishman at home must feel a flush of shame when he hears the name of Brazil mectioned.

Presentation to Mrs. Stetson, of the Aster

House.

A very interesting reunion of the New England Society took place at the Astor House yesterday, the occasion being the presentation of a beautiful silver set, the gift of the society to Mrs. Stetaon, the excellent wife of Mr. table dispenser of the gifts bounteously bestowed upon him, the kind father and the faithful husband, be better get of which we speak determined to make Mrs Stetson the recipient of a valuable memorial of their regard and asteem for her husband and herself.

The gift consists of seven pieces of solid silver, frosted and etched, most chastely and elaborately finished and artistically engraved. The pieces form together a beauti ful tea set-water urn, tea and coffee pot, sugar basis, slop bowl, cream jug and the salvor on which they stand. Each piece bears an appropriate inscription, the salvor having engraved on its centre the title of the society the members of which presented it and the name of the henored recipient. The manufacture and unish are of the most recherche style of art, and reflect much credit on

the well known house of Ball & Black. Considering that there have been many presentations of late of swords, plate, pistols and other superb gifts, considering that there have been many presentations of late of swords, plate, pistols and other superb gifts, for meritorious decad recognized among men in various stations of life, but principally confined to military and naval inco, while private worth and genuine civic merit have been scarcely recognized, it is pleasing to record this magnificent gold to Mrs. Charles Stetaon, and which must be to Mr. Stetaon himself a source of deep graitle cation and a compensation for all the care and kindless he has eviced to those who were especially the object of the charity and becevolence of the society of which he is also himself a momber. To the thousands indeed for whom Mr. stoteen has for years past so successfully catered, this recognition of his merits and those of his worthy lady will be learned with feelings of genuine satisfaction.

Some twenty or thirty of the members of the society, assembled for the occasion, sat down to a sumptious dinner, spread with the usual taste and liberality of the house. Among these bresent were Mr. Wm. A Huribut, presiding Mr. descah Hoste, ex-President and Vice President on the occasion, Mr. Wm. Curtus Noyes, Mr. Simeon Draser, Ac. &c.

After the cloth was removed the presentation address was made by Wintara Curris Norres, who paid a high tribute, on the part of himself and the society, to the uniform kindness and liberality of Mrs. and Mr. Stetson, and the generous aid they at all times rendered to the society in promoting its charitable purposes and objects. Mr. Neyes' concluding remarks were enthusiastically applicated.

The health of Mr. Stetson was then drank with all the honers.

Mr. Brences, in reply, and in schemowedging the gene-

Nyest concluding remarks were enthusiastically applicated.

The health of Mr. Steison was then drank with all the honors.

Mr. Steison, in reply, and in acknowledging the generous gift of his friends, said:—Mr. Prevident and guittemen, I would be quick to speak in advocacy and in defence of the New England Society, but I am feeble and allow to apone of myself on the present occasion. I had thought that during the quarter of a century I have been associated with you, that on all occasions of your meeting here our accounts had been rendered and settled. But I have ever foil and I test new that our intercouse has left me a deblor to you, that instead of my being the recipient of an honor of this sort, that it was my doty still to exert myself, and to do more and more to advance the interest of the society I have loved as well. It is gratifying indeed that, after the long years you have assembled here, you should feel yourself under obligations, or parhase, from mosities of affection or respect, or through feeling an interest in my welfare, to render me so happy and grateful, as the recipient of your hands of a gift so valuable. I have not strength though to control myself at this moment to speak and thank you for this beautiful present, pledging myself assaw to the forthershoe of an object which I hove and to assure you that my best exerctions shall be to promote your interest, you have feel all who are worthy of such that those who come after me have been so educated in feel myse freeze and the proposets your honor for all who are worthy of such that they will cherian entern for and study as energetically as have done to promote the welfare of the society. I do not want to cherian a more pieseing occacious meet that the work well of New England, meh and women.

Mr. Stetayon on occacioning, was warmly greeted by all the geotieme present.

The occasion was taken advantage of fer an interchange of kindly feedings, and several brief but cloquent addresses were made appropriate to the object of the society and the rem

The Boston Weekly Bank State

CHAMBATTON OF WASHINGTON'S BERTHDAY AT THE TWEN

ry mains Police Station.—The members of the Twenty-eighth Metropolitan Police presinct exhibited their patriotism and respect for the memory of the Father of his country by a grand illumination of their station house on Monday evening. The illumination was got up entirely on the responsibility of the men and their ex-cellent Captain, Mr. John F. Dickson, and reflects great oredit upon their good taste and judgment. The exterior of the building, which is situated at No. 559 Greenwich of the building, which is situated at No. 559 Greenwich street, was fairly concealed behind a mass of bunting, and a large silk diag was suspended across the street, exciting the admiration of the people in the vicinity. Between the two windows on the first story was hung a beautiful oil painting, consisting of a likeness of Washington, surrounded with a frame composed of the Stars and Stripes neatly folded and twisted. Inside every room, from the top to the bottom of the building, was festcouned with flags. The muster room, dormitories and captain's private apartment were particularly brilliant, the ceilings and walls being almost shut out from view by a profusion of flags and bunting. In the muster room were buste of Washington, Scott, Clay, Webster, Frankin, Lafayette, Hamilton and other distinguished patriots, located in the mest appropriate positions. Every window was supplied with a great number of red, white and bius candles, which after dark were lit up instantaneously, presenting a spectacle of singular beauty and splendor. The building was thrown open to the public, and about; two theusand people, a large portion of whom were ladies, visited the various rooms, while an immense crowd assembled on the street to witness the illumination. Over two thousand dollars worth of flags and bunting were used in the decorations. The public were again admitted to view the building last evening; but, of course, the illumination was not repeated.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg-Affairs at New Orleans-News from the Rebel States-Important from Havana and

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Shannon, will eave this port to day for Liverpool

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half past

tine o'clock this morning.

The New York HERALO-Edition for Europe-will be published at half-past eight o'clock this morning and will contain the latest news from Vicksburg, showing

and will contain the latest news from vicksburg, showing the Progress of the Bembardment of that City, interesting intelligence from New Orleans, Movements of the Army of the Petomac. Late and interesting News from the Robel States, &c.

It will also contain late and important intelligence from Havana and Mexico, with particulars of the Freach Defeat at Tampleo, and of the Captare of a War Steamer and two Transports by the Mexicans, News from the West Indies, and all other events of the week of interest or importance. portance. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ladgate Hill, London, England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the New York Herald.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Oche in Drawings of Lotteries.

Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Kentucky Expandings 39.—February 24, 1863.

32, 52, 7, 60, 47, 48, 62, 67, 23, 11, 59, 42, 61.

Kentucky Class 94.—February 24, 1863.

1, 37, 6, 23, 2, 19, 14, 26, 15, 50, 44, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDBY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State ORIGINAL DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 93—February 24, 1862.

45, 66, 49, 28, 47, 41, 26, 36, 59, 44, 17, 46, 25, DRIAWARE, CLASS 94—February 24, 1863.

5, 42, 32, 24, 58, 65, 73, 63, 52, 75, 16, 57, Circulars sent by addressing

Official Drawings of the Library Asso-Alion Company's Lottery, of Kentucky
Class 93—February 24, 1863.
21, 49, 9, 67, 20, 47, 30, 42, 44, 8, 65, 27,
Glass 94—February 24, 1863.
63, 29, 42, 77, 54, 74, 23, 16, 44, 15, 43, 50,
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the South. The theory is that the people of

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on upon which to have a calculation as to the re ays and Means Committee are still industriously in the preparation of amendments to the Internal law. The amendments already reported were

reports that the Secretary of the Treasury nded, and that the Ways and Means Com

the sloop-of-war St. Mary. frew of the gunboat Isaac Smith, captured at L.C., have arrived here.

inderstood that General McClellan will be here to , to testify before the Committee on the Conduct